

BOAT DANCING.
Highland Flies—1st prize £10; 2nd, 5s; 3rd, 1s.
GRAND MILK RACE.
Three prizes, each £10. Entrances on the ground.
1. W. Furness, blue truck.
2. J. W. Williams, white and grey.
3. J. W. Williams, white and grey.
4. W. Williams, blue and grey.
BEST DRESSED HIGHLANDER.
1st prize, £2 10s; 2nd, £1 10s.
BEST DRESSED HIGHLAND BOY.
Four prizes, £1 10s; 2nd, £1 10s.
The prizes for these two events will be considered about 5.30 on 22nd. Entrances to all Scottish games restricted on the ground.

REGULATIONS.
Post-entrances must be handed in hall an hour before the start of the races.
The Warrington Hotel will ring seven minutes before the advertised time of each event, when the number of the same will be telegraphed.
The second Ball will ring two minutes before each event, so competitors to appear at their post.
J. J. WARRINGTON, Hon. Secretary.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO
BANDRINGTON AND AINS BUCK
ON
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
The J. S. HUNTER will leave the "Pinnis" Wharf, foot of Franklin-street, at 10 a.m., for the above place, Captain C. Walker, accompanied by an experienced river pilot.
Arrangements have been made with the proprietors of the "Pinnis" Wharf, to provide grounds for the excursionists to lead their own horses, and to provide refreshments for the excursionists and themselves with the various amusements provided for the purpose, including billiards, croquet, gymnastics, table-tennis, &c. Fishing tackle provided.
Lunching in the pavilion and on the green. First-class table-linen has been laid on board on the grounds at moderate charges.
Tea, coffee, sandwiches, &c.
Return tickets—adults, 3s; children under 12, 2s 6d.

A SELECT PIONIC will be held on
NEW YEAR'S DAY, January 1, 1878,
to the new and delightful Fenside Grounds,
PHOENIX PARK,
near the "Pinnis" Wharf.
Steamers will leave Lime-street Wharf, foot of Bridge-street, at 10 a.m., for the above place, Captain C. Walker, accompanied by an experienced river pilot.
T. F. J. WARRINGTON, Hon. Secretary.

WATSON'S NEW YEAR'S DAY.
SPORTS. SPORTS.
STEAMERS SWANSEA, HERALD, and GOLDEN ROSE, will ply from Circular Quay, Sydney, every fifteen minutes, from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

RETURN FARE.
N.B.—Last boat from Watson's Bay 4.30 p.m.
NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

The public are requested to patronise the above regular line of steamers. By so doing they will be admitted to the splendidly planned grounds of the "Pinnis" Wharf, and to the various amusements provided for the purpose, including billiards, croquet, gymnastics, table-tennis, &c. Fishing tackle provided.
Lunching in the pavilion and on the green. First-class table-linen has been laid on board on the grounds at moderate charges.
Tea, coffee, sandwiches, &c.
Return tickets—adults, 3s; children under 12, 2s 6d.

THE SWANSEA, HERALD, and GOLDEN ROSE are the regular steamers.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
EXCURSION TO VAUGHAN.
(By kind permission of the "Pinnis" Wharf, Sydney, N.S.W.)
Steamers SAPHIRE and WARRIE will leave Circular Quay, Sydney, at 10 a.m., for the above place, Captain C. Walker, accompanied by an experienced river pilot.
Arrangements have been made with the proprietors of the "Pinnis" Wharf, to provide grounds for the excursionists to lead their own horses, and to provide refreshments for the excursionists and themselves with the various amusements provided for the purpose, including billiards, croquet, gymnastics, table-tennis, &c. Fishing tackle provided.
Lunching in the pavilion and on the green. First-class table-linen has been laid on board on the grounds at moderate charges.
Tea, coffee, sandwiches, &c.
Return tickets—adults, 3s; children under 12, 2s 6d.

NO. 1 SISTERS
SOCIETY.
TEA MEETING and QUADRILLE PARTY.
In aid of the "Pinnis" Wharf, Sydney, N.S.W., on
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, January 1, 1878.
Tea on the tables at half-past 6.
Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Free on board steamer engaged.
Single, 2s 6d. Double, 5s.
A. J. STONER, Treasurer.
C. J. LINDSEY, Secretary.

Tenders.
ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1878—Tenders for the undermentioned articles are required for the establishment of the Benevolent Society for the Year 1878. Tenders to be sent to the Secretary of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on or before TUESDAY, the 31st December, at noon.
Beef and mutton, best quality, at par.
Coffin, large and small, at par.
Tenders to be for six or twelve months, and endorsed "Tenders for the Benevolent Society, Sydney, N.S.W." Particulars as to the above can be obtained from the Manager of the office of the Asylum.
The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
ARTHUR REWICK,
Secy. Genl. Secretary.

8th December, 1878.
IDENT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
TENDERS are invited for the undermentioned. The contracts extend for twelve months from the date of acceptance.
1. To supply the "Pinnis" Wharf, Sydney, N.S.W., with provisions, from 1800 to 3000 tons for each steamer, as follows:
STEAM AND FRESH PROVISIONS, on board steamers at the anchorage.
LANDING AND EMBARKING PASSENGERS and LUGGAGE on arrival and departure of steamers.
2. To supply the "Pinnis" Wharf, Sydney, N.S.W., with provisions, from 1800 to 3000 tons for each steamer, as follows:
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STEAM AND FRESH PROVISIONS, on board steamers at the anchorage.
LANDING AND EMBARKING

Medicals, Chemicals, &c,

EATING'S BORN BONDS OR WORM TABLETS.
A FULLY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of removing all worms from the system. It is perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is so prepared that it will kill all worms without any ill effects.

JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT may be had of all chemists and storekeepers; pots 1s and 1s6 each.

LOWE'S EMBROCATION OR FARMER'S FRIEND may be had of all chemists and storekeepers; bottles 6d each.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Nervousness, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all the ailments which ensue. Complaints, Nervous Debility and Functional derangement cured by its use. Sold by the faculty. Refuse counterfeits.

DR. HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in 1/4d pots, is sold by all chemists and storekeepers.

DR. BINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DR. BINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA. The Greatest Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

INNKEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
For Heartburn and Indigestion
For Four Excruciating and Dangerous Affections
The Physician's Cure for Cough,
Rheumatic Gout, and Gravel.

INNKEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Safe and most Gentle Medicine for
Infants, Children, delicate Females, and the Sickliest of
Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.
Agents: KILPATRICK, BROTHERS,
112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

MARK H. LONG, Pharmacist, 72, Williams-street,
will in consequence of the continued variation in price
charged by patent medicine vendors, in future charge is for all
the above-named medicines.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
DR. KINGS' DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS
(without mercury) and Dr. KINGS' WIND INDIGESTION
Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness,
Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, &c.

cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAB. ROBINSON
 in operation in London, W. & A. 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.
 chemists and Medicine Vendors, at is 14d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, and 5s 6d,
 to the Agents—ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.
 The following is a list of the names of the Agents who have
 hands voluntarily assert that this medicine has freed them
 from formidable diseases, which had ruined health and threatened
 life. Sold at 519, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.
 S. ABRAMAH'S PILLS (Dandelion). Registered.
 by Pills has induced such a demand for this medicine, that it is
 necessary to ask for "J. S. Abramah's Pills."
 JOHN WINDSOR CASTLE.
 10, Essex Street, London, W.C. 2. Sole Importers, CASTOR OIL.
 JOHN HARDSELY and Co.,
 10, Essex Street, London, W.C. 2. Sole Importers, CASTOR OIL.
 DOWNS'S SALICYLIC DENTIFRICE. Cleanses,
 and preserves the tooth, and purifies the breath. 558, Pitt-

cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAB. ROBINSON
 in operation in London, W. & A. 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.
 and Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 14, 12, 20, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1

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to be seen at work. R. CHADWICK, Liverpool-street.

PERAMBULATORS, Invalids' Carriages (all kinds) R. ANDERSON, Manchester, Parmington-street, Glebe.

SIXTEEN years' experience in the trade retained, at the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCH, 10, Pall-mall, will remain OPEN UNTIL NINE O'CLOCK THIS AND EVERY EVENING.

UNTIL THE NEW YEAR.

THE GREAT RUSH OF TRADE FOR PRESENTS AND GIFTS renders this step ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

FOR SALE, pure black Newfoundland RETRIEVERS, 39, Arthur-street, N. C. Surry Hills.

ANGAROO DOGS, male and female, powerful and swift, 43, Race, Watling-street, Uthman.

FOR RENT, a commodious and airy HOUSE, with a reasonable. Apply 440, Kent-street, near DORSET-GATE.

(GHEIST) price for left-off Clothing. (Simmons) 10

Wanted, 443, Vanier-street, N.R.—Letters addressed to
PRACTICALS, is: tinted eye preserver, is: goggles,
is: eye shields, is: eye protectors, is: eye
made to order. Mr. SHUMON, the only qualified Optician in the
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circumstances, the Government of New South Wales held back its proposed Loan till a more favourable opportunity arose. What little money was actually required was obtained from the bank in advance on debentures to be issued. The nominal debt of the colony has not been increased during the year, although a considerable amount of money has been spent on Loan advances which will have to be repaid hereafter.

From the break-up of the drought in February to the close of the year, the seasons have been unusually favourable to the agriculturist. There has been an increase in the area under cultivation, and the prospects of more than average yields have been general throughout the colony. While the rainfall has been sufficient in most parts, there has generally been freedom from those visitations of flood which have in former years been so destructive to farm produce and property, and have interfered so injuriously with the continuity of farming operations. The increased facilities of carriage afforded by the extension of the railways have also contributed greatly to the encouragement of the farming interest. Wheat-growers in the fertile lands of the interior are no longer dependent upon local demands, but have direct access to the great market of the metropolis; and not only are they thus enabled to obtain better prices for the grain, but it has been found profitable to send even the straw to Sydney from considerable distances. At the close of the year it may be said that agriculture has entered a new stage of its development, and that the new year opens under promising conditions.

It were to be wished that as much could be said of mining enterprise; but the fact is that the period of reaction which naturally followed the excitement and reckless speculation of a few years past has not yet terminated. The production of gold in 1878 was less than it had been in any year since 1870, although during the course of the year hopes of a revival of enterprise were excited on several occasions. The only new field of importance opened during the twelve months was that of the Barrington. Prospecting has received somewhat of a stimulus from a grant-in-aid voted by Parliament; but it may be doubted whether the sum is sufficient to produce any considerable effect. The production of tin for the year has been less than that of any year since tin-mining began in the colony. One chief cause of this decline has been the lowness of price which the article has commanded, as compared with the cost of putting it in the market. Copper-mining has not advanced. Coal-mining has probably been somewhat larger. An event of some moment has occurred in the opening of the new mine at Coal Cliff; and the introduction of the diamond rock-drill has led to operations for testing by practical experiment the depth of the coal seams that underlie Sydney and its neighbourhood. At the same time, it can hardly be said that this industry has been or is in a healthy condition. Prices have been kept up by artificial methods; while additional capital has been attracted into the enterprise, the collieries already opened out have been slack of work; and, whilst the miners have been combining for the purpose of maintaining high rates of pay, labour has been superabundant, and there have been complaints of distress.

The commerce of the colony, so far as its condition is indicated by the returns of imports and exports at the Sydney Custom-house has been declining rather than advancing. The imports from January 1 to December 14 amounted to £11,800,109, against £11,855,441, the amount returned for the corresponding period of 1877; and the exports were £9,175,717, against £9,068,746. The export of wool has shown a decrease of 10,000 bales, the chief cause of which has already been referred to. The returns, however, can hardly be taken as a satisfactory test of the state of the import trade, for the customs revenue up to the close of November was nearly £60,000 in excess of that for the first eleven months of the previous year.

The year 1878 has been distinguished by the taking of two important steps in the progress of railway enterprise. On the 3rd September the Southern line was opened to Wagga Wagga, a distance of 304 miles from Sydney; and on the 15th October the Northern Railway was opened to Tamworth, a distance of 183 miles from the present terminus at Newcastle. There are now 88 more miles of railway open for traffic than there were last year. The extension to Wagga Wagga is of special importance on the ground that it gives Sydney the first opportunity of competing with Melbourne for the trade of the south and south-west, of which Melbourne had held a monopoly, tempered only by Adelaide competition. Already the effect is beginning to be felt; and in one trade especially, that of live stock, the influence of railway extension has been reinforced by the pressure of the Victorian stock tax, which has irritated the squatters and stimulated them to test, under the new conditions, the advantages of the Sydney market. We have already glanced at the connection between the progress of the railways and the prospects of the agriculturist. The pastoral interest is affected in a corresponding manner; but the fact that the stock of the southern and western districts now has direct access to the metropolitan market by rail, whilst the stock of the northern district must still face a toilsome journey by road, and consequent deterioration in quality, has created a new interest in the question of connecting the northern railway with Sydney, and making the whole railway system centre in the metropolis. A few years ago this project was regarded as visionary. Now its execution is simply a question of time, and during the year much attention has been given by public discussion, and by official inquiry, to the question which route is the best to follow. Another question that has been settled, so far as public and Parliamentary opinion goes, is that of extending the great trunk railway from the present terminus at Redfern to the waters of the harbour, and of providing facilities for the rapidly increasing suburban passenger traffic. These matters have long been debated, but the weight of argument and the force of public interest have prevailed; and within the past year, for the first time, a Government has committed itself to both branches of this important undertaking.

The question of railway extension generally is now regarded almost everywhere under a new aspect. Some few years ago the railways were a heavy charge upon the Treasury, and the advantages the public derived from them were but little felt, and lightly appreciated. But now their influence in developing

every interest in the colony is too palpable to be recognised, and at the same time as the net returns have gradually been creeping up until they did fair soon to cover the interest on the railway debt, and so to make the establishment self-supporting, the opposition on the ground of cost is dying away. The points now insisted upon are rapidity of construction, and the choice of most profitable routes. It is worthy of note as evidence of the altered state of public feeling upon this question that whilst several extensions already approved are in various stages of progress, the FARNELL Government made the year famous by propounding a scheme for the construction of a thousand miles of railway. But in this matter political difficulties have intervened, so that the project is for the present of little interest except on this ground.

As our lines advance towards the borders of the colony, the question of competition with our neighbours for the trade of the interior comes into prominence. For some time there were indications that in Victoria the railway management would be regulated by a determination to hold fast at any cost to the trade already in the hands of that colony; and that a war of railway tariffs might be the consequence. It has, however, lately been intimated by the Victorian authorities that the high cost of coal will limit their power of competing with us by the reduction of charges; and so far as the goods rates on our own lines have been changed during the year, the reductions made have been governed rather by a regard to the distances travelled than by any special design to undercut Victorian enterprise. The year closes with less reason to apprehend that the two Governments will play a game of "beggars-my-neighbour" with their railway rates lists than at one time seemed apparent.

Although this colony was slow to make preparations for representation at the Paris Exhibition, the efforts at last made were successful in no inconsiderable degree. Our exhibitors gained rather more than a numerically proportionate share of awards for merit; and their exhibits, serving as they did to give a comprehensive and effective view of the natural resources of the colony, deservedly commanded a large amount of attention. While the eye of spectators was thus attracted, suitable means were taken to place accurate information about the colony within reach of those who were interested; and it cannot be doubted that as a result, the capabilities of New South Wales are now much better known and appreciated than they were a year ago. This, however, has produced some embarrassing effects. Long before the opening of the Exhibition at Paris, it had been suggested here that advantage should be taken of any interest that might be excited by colonial products there to induce Paris exhibitors to send some of their goods to Sydney for the Agricultural Society's next show. A similar attempt had been made at the Philadelphia Exhibition with success, and there was reason to believe that the experiment could be repeated at Paris with benefit. It is not surprising therefore that afterwards a definite proposition submitted to the Agricultural Society for the purpose of carrying the scheme into effect was received with approval. Then, however, followed an application to the Government for aid in the shape of a formal recognition of the project, and an official notification of it abroad. Thus it came about that the world was informed through the Imperial authorities of an "International Exhibition" to be held in Sydney under the sanction of the State, and people in Europe, giving to the words the interpretation which they had been accustomed, by their own experience, to attach to them, at once began to anticipate that the affair would be a national one, on a large scale, and "made" preparations accordingly. But the very extensiveness of the co-operation promised alarmed the Agricultural Society by the fear that it had undertaken a task beyond its means to fulfil. The Government was asked for pecuniary aid, and refused to give it. Divisions of opinion broke out in the society, and members who believed that its funds would be absorbed, and that its existence would be jeopardised, strained every nerve to cause the abandonment of the whole scheme. The bells, however, that the interests of the colony were involved in an honest adherence to the promises that had been made defeated this opposition. A determination to go on with the work prevailed, and the Government agreed to a grant of £10,000 to supplement private contributions to an equal amount. The contributions, however, came in slowly, whilst on the other hand the applications for space and other proofs of European interest multiplied. The result was that the society took steps to transfer, and the Government resolved to accept, the responsibility and management of the whole business. If the Ministerial crisis had not occurred, the affair would have stood at this moment on a new basis, as a clearly recognised State undertaking, with probably a vote of £50,000 passed by the Assembly to defray expenses. The year closes without the vote, but with little doubt other than that the Government will be ready to anticipate the vote or that it will ultimately be carried. The argument that the colony is too far committed to recede presses more strongly than ever. And as so much time has been wasted in discussion that ought to have been employed in practical work, it is felt by all concerned that whatever remains to be done must be done quickly if the credit of the colony is to be preserved.

There has been more discussion than of completed action during the year in matters connected with education. The question of primary education stands in about the same position as occupied at the close of 1877; but there is more tangible evidence of progress in the case of secondary and the higher education to point to. At the instance of Mr. Windyey, the Assembly has pronounced in favour of establishing grammar schools in three of the chief towns of the colony, and of placing them in definite relations with the public schools. The House has also affirmed the expediency of providing with state funds for the secondary education of girls. And the Senate of the University has committed itself to the cause of reform by applying for an increased endowment to provide means for widening the range of its operations. The annual grant is now £5000, and it has been said that if that sum were doubled, the teaching power of the University could be made to cover much larger field, especially in connection with science, with the view of bringing an institution into more immediate relation with the practical pursuits of life in this young country. But whilst the year has been marked by these first signs of movement in advance, the execution

of the project is still a work for the future. In other quarters the question of technical study has received a considerable degree of attention, and some progress has been made with a scheme for providing facilities easily within reach of persons whose means are limited.

The Parliamentary history of the year has been unsatisfactory in almost every respect. A new Assembly had been elected, and a new Ministry had been formed shortly before the close of 1877. Twelve months have passed, and while it is hardly yet quite certain whether all the new members have settled down into their places, the last chapter of the record shows how the Ministers have been shaken out of theirs, to make way for a fresh Government formed by Sir Henry Parkes and Sir John Robertson.

The year began with a well-meant endeavour to introduce better arrangements for the dispatch of financial business. It may be said that, as a rule, the financial business proper to any year is never disposed of until long after that year has passed. If the Government could have closed the session of 1877 early in the year 1878, as proposed, there would have been a chance of passing the Estimates for 1879 before that year had been entered. But that has been prevented. The House formally approved of the policy of the Government in this respect when it was challenged by Mr. Stuart; but it is in the power of any half dozen members to protract the discussion of the Estimates indefinitely. The good intentions of the Government were wholly frustrated, and the session did not close until near the end of May—the time at which the House should have been entering upon the business of a new session, with the additional members in their places and eight months before it for the work of legislation, if there had been anything like an earnest desire and hearty co-operation in the endeavour to introduce punctuality and method into the management of public affairs.

The year witnessed an abortive attempt to dispose of another question of primary importance—the redistribution of the representation. The scheme of distribution carried out by the Act of 1856, which was founded mainly on a population basis, has become grossly out of proportion when tested by the leading principles on which it rests; and for years past it has been evident that a readjustment should be effected as soon as possible, if the theory is to be adhered to. Attempts to deal with the question comprehensively have been made again and again, but for one reason or another without success. At last it was suggested that the readjustment should be effected by a partial readjustment of providing at least a partial remedy was to level up the representation of three districts which by reason of their rapid progress presented the greatest anomalies. This idea found favour with the Robertson Ministry, and the Farnell Ministry endeavoured to carry it into operation. The Ministry accordingly proposed to hold a short session for the purpose of passing the Estimates, and supplementing the representation of districts which returned less than their fair share of members. A Land Bill was to be laid before the House prior to the holding of the new elections; and thus, in a certain sense, there was to be an appeal to the country upon it. This project, however, failed. As the Government did not hold fast by its own proposals, the result was a scramble for new members all round; and as the Upper House declined to be a party to the treatment of such a question in such a manner, the bill was lost. Under the circumstances the Government might fairly have held itself absolved from the pledge to produce the Land Bill before the close of the session; but the pledge was kept, though the occasion for giving it had passed away, and the bill was introduced next session, and carried to the second reading in the teeth of the Premier's avowed belief that the Electoral question ought to take precedence of it. Perhaps, if the Ministry had not shifted its ground in this manner, it might have escaped its fall. But be that as it may, one lesson of the year has been the impolicy of attempting to treat the subject of electoral reform piecemeal.

The session of 1877-8 was almost barren, so far as legislation introduced by the Government was concerned. An Act was passed to abolish for the future the system of Volunteer land grants, and the way was thus opened for the resumption of recruiting; but this was almost the only measure of general interest for which the Government could claim credit. Private members succeeded in passing bills to extend the Metropolitan Police Act to the country, to amend the Real Property Act, the law as to the partition of property, the law for common carriers, and the Diseases in Sheep Act. The importance of this last measure is considerable, for it aims at the suppression of an evil that has been much felt by the pastoral interest. It should not be so easy now as before for the unscrupulous sheepowner to maintain his flocks by sending them to travel for grass and water through other men's runs. The earlier part of the session of 1878-9 was full of promise. Several bills dealing with questions of importance were introduced, and the House showed a disposition to work at them steadily. One of these was the Lunacy Bill, which has been carried into the Upper House, and may yet pass into law, as it is in no sense a party measure. The others, referring to the settlement of city municipal affairs, the city sewerage and water supply, and the supply of water to other cities and townships, stand on a somewhat different footing; but the new Government will endeavour to turn to account the time already spent upon them by taking them up and carrying them through, if possible, with amendments. Another question upon which legislation was twice attempted during the year was that of Parliamentary privilege. The Assembly was first brought to feel the need for the assumption and statutory declaration of certain judicial and coercive powers by the violent and disorderly conduct of one of its own members; but, carried away by excited feeling, it endeavoured to take to itself all the privileges and powers exercised by the House of Commons, and thus to assume an unnecessary and dangerous right of arbitrary interference with the liberties of people outside. The Upper House taking a calmer view of the situation, intervened in behalf of public freedom, and by rejecting the bill gave time for the reconsideration of the subject. In the next session a new bill was introduced, and it was so far an improvement upon the other that it embodied the sound principle of referring charges against people outside Parliament to the ordinary Courts of justice for trial. The same unnecessary and perilous claim to the privileges of the House of Commons was, however, again asserted; and the result has been

to hinder the progress of the bill in the Upper House, and to place its fate, like that of other measures of the late Ministry, in jeopardy.

It is becoming the rule of New South Wales politics to have at least one ministerial crisis in every twelve months. The year 1878 was no exception to this rule, although some of the circumstances surrounding the defeat of the Farnell Ministry and the formation of the Parkes-Robertson Ministry were peculiar. The event is so recent that it is unnecessary here to particularise. Not much more than a year ago there was a widespread feeling in the country that its interests were suffering through the perpetual rivalry between Sir John Robertson and Sir Henry Parkes. At the general election each lost the seat for which he first stood, and though both were ultimately elected, the feeling which we have referred to found expression in the formation of the Farnell Ministry, and the support that was given it so long as it kept clear of dangerous ground. But a year's sitting on the Opposition benches prepared the way for a better understanding between the late rivals. Hence, when Sir John Robertson retired from the Assembly it was the easier for him to join Sir Henry Parkes, with whom he had just been voting on a critical division. It was also easier for Sir John Robertson's followers, who had voted against the Farnell Ministry upon the Land Bill, to retain their Opposition seats under the leadership of Sir Henry Parkes when the vote of confidence motion came to the vote. If the interests of the country suffered by the prolonged antagonism of its two most experienced politicians what influence will they be able to exercise now that they are acting together as colleagues? That is a question for the new year to answer.

Another question that stands over as a legacy from 1878 to 1879 is that of our relations with the Chinese. It has been forced to the surface by the seamen's strike; and, although it is undesirable for Parliament to legislate in a panic, or to yield to a pressure that had its origin in proceedings of questionable legality, it has become too prominent to sink out of sight again without some action being taken. The year closes with a strong demand for legislation upon the Chinese question, and with the dispute between the A. S. N. Company and the seamen unsettled. The two matters, though closely connected, should not be confounded, the one with the other. The strike is nominally a protest on the part of the seamen against the importation of Asiatic labour. But as the movement has gone on it has assumed more and more clearly the character of a struggle to dictate the terms and conditions under which alone capital shall find employment. What the issue of the movement, as seen in that light, will be a question not for next year only, but one bound up with the whole future of the colony.

An Intercolonial Cable Conference was held in Melbourne during the second week in May. This is no less than the fourth conference which has addressed itself to the task of duplicating the cable to Australia. The first was held in 1867, the second in 1873, and the third in 1877. The conference held during the present year confined itself chiefly to the proposal of the Eastern Extension Company, which was to provide a second cable from Singapore to Port Darwin for a subsidy of £32,400 a year, the subsidy to be payable for a period of twenty years. When the Cable Conference closed its sittings the Eastern Extension Company found that it would not be to their advantage to carry out the exact propositions agreed to by a majority of the colonial representatives, and thus, it was feared, that the work of the Conference would again go for nothing. Through Mr. BURNS and Mr. BENNY, however, who were requested to act for the rest of the colonies that consented to the Conference decisions, negotiations with the Telegraph Company were still carried on. The resolutions of the Conference as modified by subsequent arrangements have been agreed to by the Governments concerned, and it is understood that the signatures of the company's representatives in London are now all that is necessary to complete the scheme for an entire duplication between England and Port Darwin. The present charge for telegrams between London and these colonies is ten shillings and eightpence per word, the reduction under the new agreement will be, for Government messages, from ten shillings and eightpence to six shillings and fourpence per word, and for Press messages to five shillings and one penny per word. On their own lines the company will reduce the charge for Press messages to the extent of seventy-five per cent upon the present rates.

During the year the finishing stroke has been given to the agreement for the mail service performed by the Pacific Company on behalf of the Governments of New Zealand and New South Wales. The existing service will last till the year 1883. The mail contract between the P. and O. Company and the Government of Victoria will close in February, 1880. In anticipation of the termination of this contract tenders have been called for a service by which the distance between London and Melbourne will be compassed in about forty days. It has also been stated that the Victorian Government has a second service in contemplation which is to touch at intermediate ports, and is to be permitted to come on to Sydney. The South Australians, having been thrown overboard by their Victorian neighbours, have been contemplating a service of their own, and it is said have already received offers for a fast service to Adelaide on terms even more favourable to the colony than those which exist at present. During the year the British Government has given notice that in the event of a new mail contract it will require half the postages to the colonies. The home authorities have already been remonstrated with on this subject, and it is hoped that they will not press the claim they have proposed to make. Should the British Government persist in this unreasonable demand, the result must necessarily be a much larger drain on the various colonial exchequers and on the private resources of the people.

During the year the Eastern Question has been at least temporarily settled. The quarrel which gave rise to the latest Eastern imbroglio began in the Herzegovina, in the months of June and July, in 1876. The alleged cause of the rising of the Herzegovinian insurgents was the insolence and inhumanity of Turkish rule. The war which grew out of this quarrel lasted in one shape or another about two years and a half. The first step in the direction of peace was the armistice agreed upon between

Russia and Turkey in February last. In March the treaty between the same two powers, known as that of San Stefano, was signed. As the results of the armistice, Turkey evacuated her great lines of defence, and Russia formed a military cordon around Constantinople. To this England responded by sending her fleet to the Golden Horn. While these warlike movements were going on, a proposal for another European Conference was made. The proposal came from Austria. England declared that she would not attend any conference, on the table of which the whole treaty of peace between Turkey and Russia was not laid by the latter. Russia replied that there were clauses of the treaty which concerned herself and Turkey alone, and that these she would reserve. In consequence of this hitch in the negotiations the idea of a conference was for some time given up. The protest of Russia against the laying of the whole of the treaty of San Stefano before the Powers was answered by the calling out of the British reserves. This act was disapproved by Lord Derby, and led to his resignation. Lord Derby's place at the Foreign Office was filled by Lord SALISBURY, who signalled his entrance upon his new career by the writing of the now famous circular, in which he defended the calling out of the reserves, maintained the inviolability of the European treaties of 1856 and 1871, and complained of the policy of Russia since the termination of the war as one opposed, not only to the interests of England, but to those of Europe as a whole. The result of the negotiations that followed the British circular was the consent of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to have the Russo-Turkish Treaty examined and modified at a congress, as the Powers might deem fit. After no inconsiderable delay the Congress was held at Berlin in the month of June. Some of the results of it were the independence of Serbia and Roumania, the assigning of the Port of Antivari with its seaboard to Montenegro, the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, the annexation of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum to Russia, and the losing by Turkey of some ten or eleven millions of a total European population, of from fifteen to sixteen millions. By the Treaty of Berlin England got nothing, but by an Anglo-Turkish Convention she got the island of Cyprus, and the right of exercising a protectorate over the remaining dominions of the Porte in Asia Minor.

The completion of the peace of Europe by the Berlin Treaty led to tumultuous rejoicings not only in England but throughout the British Empire. At a public meeting held in Sydney, and attended by large numbers of the most influential sections of the community, resolutions were passed congratulating the British Government on the conclusion of peace, and attributing this event mainly to the policy which had been advocated by the Earl of Beaconsfield. By no inconsiderable portion of the public, however, it was held that the interests of England would have been better consulted by the policy which has been advocated by Mr. GLADSTONE than by that of his great rival. Hence a large and enthusiastic meeting was also held for the purpose of forwarding an address of congratulation to the leaders of the Liberal party in England. It was considered by some that both of these demonstrations were premature, and that it would have been better for the colonists to have waited until the value of the services which the two great parties in English politics have rendered to the Empire during the late crisis could be tested by events.

The cessation of European hostilities has led to the postponement of all serious consideration of the question of our coast defences. A resolution was tabled in the middle of the year, with a view of making some arrangements with the Home Government for the exclusive use of an ironclad like the one recommended by Sir W. JENVOIS for the protection of our coast. But the resolution met with the fate of a great many others of a similar character. It is argued by many, not that the best way of preventing war is to be ready for it, but that as long as there is no definite prospect of war there is no need to be in a hurry about our defences. It is partly through the prevalence of views of this kind that Parliament has so persistently postponed the extending of our defences beyond our harbours. A good step, however, has been taken during the year in the abolition of the Volunteer land orders. The Volunteer force has also been reorganized with the view of securing a force that shall undergo a system of discipline as well as of drill. According to the new regulations the force is to devote eight days in every year to military training, the time selected being Easter. An attempt has been made to reduce the eight days to six, on the ground that the longer period is more than can be generally spared except by the leisured classes. According to the latest statistics, the existing strength of the Volunteer force, inclusive of Cadet Corps and Torpedo Signalling Corps, is that of 3851 men. Including the Naval Brigade, the total strength of our defence forces is now 4137 men. The amount spent on military and naval defences last year was £24,303 4s. 8d.

The month of November witnessed the commencement of the third war between Great Britain and Afghanistan. The immediate cause of the war was an insult offered by the representatives of the Amir of Cabul to the Anglo-Indian Mission at the Khyber Pass. This mission left Peshawar about the middle of September, and on being prevented from proceeding by the commandant of the Amir, it returned to the point from which it started. The deeper causes of the war were the intrigues of Russia at the capital of the Ruler of Afghanistan, and the hostility which had been created by the demand of the Indian Government that an English Resident should be stationed at Cabul. SIRAN ALI positively declined to receive the Resident, the consequence being that the suspicion which had for some time existed between the Indian Government and the Afghans ripened into a serious misunderstanding. One result of the misunderstanding was the stopping by the Indian Government of the subsidy which had been paid to the Amir for years past. Another was the opening of confidential communications between Afghanistan and a Russian Embassy to the capital of Afghanistan, then in the forwarding of an ultimatum by the Indian Government, and subsequently to the quarrel which we have described. The Anglo-Indian Army is divided into three columns, the first having started from Peshawar, the second from Kohat,

and the third from Quetta. The Indian troops number about thirty-five thousand men. The Amir is said to possess about ten thousand first-class troops, and about fifty thousand who can be regarded as little other than brave ragamuffins. The war has hitherto been an almost uninterrupted success on the British side. The Russians are, as usual, giving up their ground, and so far as present appearances go, the struggle in its present shape is not likely to be a very serious or a very long one.

The usual ecclesiastical gatherings have taken place during the year. After a prolonged stay in England, whither he proceeded principally to attend the Pan-Anglican Synod, the Bishop of SYDNEY returned to his diocese about two months ago. At the Synod, over which he presided about a fortnight since, he furnished an account of the Ecclesiastical gathering in London. At the Synod resolutions were passed, on the motion of the Dean of SYDNEY, pressing upon the clergy the importance of paying greater attention to the clause of the Public Schools Act which makes provision for the giving of religious instruction during one school hour in each day. In the Presbyterian body, the principal event of the year has been the death of Dr. LANG who, for half a century past, has occupied a distinguished place in this colony as a clergyman, a politician, and a philanthropist. At the usual annual meeting of the Congregational Union, the discussion of the question of the Church and School Lands of this colony was revived, and the importance of new legislation on the subject was insisted upon. In May last the second triennial Conference of the Australasian Wesleyan Church was held in Sydney. Delegates from all parts of Australia and New Zealand attended the Conference, the principal feature in connection with which was a discussion of the condition of membership in the denomination. A resolution, having for its object the widening of the door of entrance into the Methodist body, was lost by a narrow majority.

We have referred to the death of the Rev. Dr. LANG. Two other distinguished colonists have passed away since the year opened—the Rev. W. B. CLARKE, who was honourably known in the field of science, and Mr. T. S. MONT, whose name will always be identified with the commercial and manufacturing progress of the colony.

After a remarkably successful campaign in England and elsewhere, the Australian cricketers arrived in Sydney during the last week in November, having been absent from the colonies about seven months. During their stay in England our cricketers played thirty-seven matches, winning eighteen, drawing twelve—many of which were greatly in their favour—and losing only seven. The qualities by which the Australians were described as strong batting, varied and bewildering bowling, and skilful fielding, such as the best English cricketers could hardly surpass. In addition to all this the Australians are said to have acquired the habit of working together, of seconding each other's play, and of combining the individual skill of each with the due subordination and co-operation of all. During their stay in England according to the general testimony of the English Press, the personal popularity of the Australian Eleven was as great as their cricketing success. Their conduct, as well as their batting, bowling, and fielding, was described as being, in all respects, a credit to the colonies. The reception of the Eleven on their arrival in Sydney was, altogether, a brilliant and an enthusiastic one. Seldom, indeed, has the metropolis worked itself into such a state of excitement as it displayed on the return of the Eleven from their gigantic tour. At the banquet which was given to the cricketers a few days after their return, his Excellency the Governor said that he was convinced from what he heard on all sides that the visit of the Australian team served to attract the attention of the masses throughout the length and breadth of the little island to this magnificent but distant province of the Empire with perhaps a keener interest than has before been excited by all the cargoes of gold and copper, and wool and tallow which have ever been transmitted from these shores.

The course of events in the other colonies of Australasia has, except in the case of Victoria, been marked by little that demands special notice here. In Victoria, however, the year has been distinguished by displays of party violence, which have surpassed anything of the kind that ever before happened in the sensational history of that colony. The year has been spent by the Government and its majority in the Assembly in endeavours to intimidate the Council into a surrender of its legal rights, and an abandonment of the position which it had been trusted by the Imperial Legislature and its own constituents to defend. These endeavours have been seconded, if not by the direct co-operation of the Governor, at least by his display of sympathy with the aggressors, and his ostentatious abstention from legitimate interference with measures of attack. Full success, however, has not yet been attained. As the year closes, Mr. HERTY leaves for England with the professed purpose of asking the Imperial Parliament to deprive the Council of those rights and powers which he cannot himself take away without a revolution and perhaps bloodshed. And Sir George BOWEN is about to be transferred to another place, to make way for a successor who has shown himself to be no believer in the doctrine that a Governor is a tool in the hands of his Ministers.

The principal event in the distant colonies of Great Britain during the year has been the closing of another Kafir war. A solemn thanksgiving on account of this event was celebrated by the people of the Cape Colony on the first of August last. The chief cause of the war was the disloyalty of some of the tribes that were tributary to Great Britain, and the border disputes and complaints of cattle stealing which have long existed in connection with the independent tribes. It is feared that even now the Kafir war is suspended rather than terminated—since in the Transvaal and in Griqualand West the native tribes are still in a state of open hostility against the British. In the dominion of Canada the Liberal Government of Mr. MACKENZIE has been defeated by the Conservative party under the leadership of Sir J. MACDONALD. The significance of this event lies in the fact that the defeated party is the party for free trade, the triumphant one being the party for protection. It is remarkable that while in Victoria the Liberal party is for protection and the Conservative party for free trade, in Canada the order of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD.

Waters.
 "Waters is right, as it is that of the youngest baby in the family. I have no objection to his going to Sydney. Beyond 200-acres of Crown land I don't ask my lease to continue, excepting after proper notice, and proportion as individual New South Wales, locally and generally, is entitled to. I am not disposed to perform the conditions of constant residence, which I am willing to submit to, over whatever quantity of land I may be granted."
 "My theory is, that the State has more right so to give away the Crown lands to 200 more shares, without any complicity—viz., to readily permit that I advise a very different mode of disposal of the land, than that which is now in force, as the tenant will reside and pay a full rent, revalued, every 10 years."
 "Can this be estimated? Well, I cannot with any degree of accuracy explain my meaning on this point, without a digression explanatory of my ideal of the model landlord. I have no objection to the tenant's going to the theatre, and giving the practical results by the way of their attendance. I have, also, a prudent Legislature may estimate with sufficient accuracy the value of the land, and the tenant will result in proportion to the value of the land. I am not disposed to maintain an important trust over the responsibility of the peering landlord."
 "The responsibility of the peering landlord."
 "The responsibility of the peering landlord, and the responsibility of the peering landlord, and the responsibility of the peering landlord. He should be an educated, self-informed person.—He should be thoroughly up to

political, or scientific basis for the case. The United States, however, is a residence. If ignorance of farming, desire of change, or the desire to find profitable employment elsewhere, tempt a man to leave his original tenancy, he is not to be blamed for doing so. He is not interfering to anyone to that accepts the indispensable condition of residence—who might be some agriculturist like himself, who has no other means of livelihood, or some proprietor of a farm who, during the early coming time, will permit him to work the land over or cultivate the same himself, but who, as some remarks have been made, will not share the farm partnership, such as I have spoken of above, reserving to himself the right to sell the land on the value of the goodwill of the tenancyhold.

The English method of managing and being natural to the soil, as far as fact goes, is the best. I have been in the United States since yet produced, I will not waste your time in a frivolous description as to how much more rent could be obtained from the same land, or how much more could be obtained from tenants and semi-landlords. Nor will I discuss the question whether it is possible "to promote settlement in the West" by the English method, or the natural method. I will simply urge—for it cannot be urged too strongly—that the encouraging investment by our successful laborer, foreign capital would not have to be sought by induced prospective capital and educated industry and influence of his who is more interested in these localities, would need no tempting. The English method is superior to the temptation to the uttermost for his own sake. The condition is not to be improved.

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a child can draw a cork with it.

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